them Our Own Carrespondent.

TRIKING CHANGES IN ROME

THE DRIFT OF NAPOLEON'S POLICY.

TURIN, May 1, 1860. The roften state of Austria has been suddenly made more plain then ever by the suicide of Baron Bruck, the renowned Minister of Finance, who, in order to escape the disgrace of being imprisoned on a charge of fraud, cut his thront and opened the veins of its wrists, thus expiating his swindles by voluntary death. It is difficult to realize the consternation produced by this tragic event in the society of Vienna, and the excitement of the papulation. Extravagunt remors are affect about the sums embezzled by the Minister; and the efficial journals, which were expected to hush up az event which throws a stain upon all the Austrian Adminintration, were the most eager to procisim that the first servant of Francis Joseph's throne had destroyed himself at the moment when, by his unexpected dismissal, he saw that he could not escape a trial for fraud. The military party espe-

cially, ashamed of the long series of defeats during

the last war, now endeavor to direct public indig-

nation against the civilians, and the Emperor

seems not to feel that he is shaking his own author-

ity by letting it be known that the man who has

possessed his entire confidence ever since he ascended the throne, was a common swindler. Within a month, the manager of the Crédit Mobi-Her has been thrown into prison; a Director of the National (Imperial) Bank has shot himself; and the Minister of Finance has cut his throat. Who, under such circumstances, will be beld enough to assume the responsibility of conducting the money affairs of Austria without the disgrace of a bankruptcy? Mr. Plener, who is now at the head of the empty treasury, has already declared that he is unable to bring order into the financial confusion of the empire. The failure of the two last loans, the fraudulent issue of State bonds, and

talists of the Continent, make every appeal to the exchanges of Europe unavailable. A forced loan might easily drive Hungary into rebellion, and even the declaration of bankruptcy could not fill the treasury, since it would disturb the money market to an extent of which the military advisers

the arrest of four of the richest bankers, who

stood in business relations with all the great capi-

of Francis Joseph have no idea. What is, then. the future of Austria to be !

In Hungary, the imperial orders are already disregarded. The Protestants hold their meetings without heeding the protest of the political authorties, and even the arrest of the leading men fails to frighten the multitude. On the 20th of April, about 7,000 Protestants assembled in the church of Debreczin, and, defying the threats of the imperial officials, transacted business as if Count Thun had never issued his notorious decree for the organization of the Protestant churches. On the following day, the Calvinist Bishop Balogh was arrested and carried to Grosswardein for having taken the chair in this illegal meeting. When he arrived at the county prison, he was received by the Roman Catholic students and inhabitants of the town, who were all dressed in mourning, with enthusiastic cheers. Confinement in prison has already become a distinction in Hungary. Martyrdom is sought, and the religious movement is taking a po-

The result of such a state of things on the foreign relations of Austria is plainly visible. England, which until last year supported Austria as the natural counterpoise of France on the .contipent, has given her up as lost, and, without waiting to see how the great empire will break up, is concentrating her policy upon strengthening Prus sia, which seems destined to absorb the greatest portion of Germany in the interest of the European balance of power. But Francis Joseph does not seem to see the breakers ahead. Supported by the small States of Germany, confiding in the prin ciples of divine right, standing by Jesuits and the Concordat as the only antidote against democraey, he continues to worry Prussia at Frankfort. though at the same time he is trying, by his uncle, the King of Saxony, once more to induce the Prince Regent to follow the baneful lead of the Vienna Cabinet. Thus the field is prepared for coming events.

Russia and France are speculating upon the in heritance of the two sick men. Italy is roused by the annexation of Nice, by the sufferings of Venetia, and the agony of Sicily. Sardinia is arming, though not yet prepared to make war. The Pope is arming and reorganizing his administration, and the young King of Naples, too, is arming. though certain ruin stares all three in the face, if they continue this unproductive expenditure of the resources of the country for a series of years, while, if they go to war, the Pope, as well as King Bombino of Naples, will most probably disappear from the list of European sovereigns. The nomination of Lamoriceire to the command-inchief in the Pontifical States, is, as we now see. not an isolated fact; it means an administration reform. Cardinal Count Mérode, the Belgian Ultramentanist, has accepted the Ministry of War. and Antonelli's power is waning. It is said that the two French ex-Ministers, De Courcelles and Falloux, are to enter the service of Pio IX., as Ministers of Finance and of Home Affairs. Thus, the administration of Rome will become Frenchified. The Pope will soon nominate the Abbé Bonaparte Cardinal, and if he dies, we shall see Bonapartism enthroned in the Vatican, directing the consciences of a hundred and fifty millions of

Nothing shows better the alarm of all Europe than the impression made by M. About's amusing new pamphlet, "The new Map of Europe," in which, with the most happy irony, he humorously simplifies the state of Europe, giving Italy to Victor Emanuel, Northern Germany to Prussia, Egypt to England, Armenia, Persia and Syria to Russia. creating a new Byzantine Empire, reconstructing Poland, liberating Hungary, and protesting against any aggrandizement of France. The pamphlet is evidently not meant to be serious; but the intimate relations of the author with the Prince Napoleon, as well as with the Emperor, give some color to the surmise that the quaint humor and exaggeration of the author have been turned to account by the Emperor, in order to acquaint the world with the general drift of the Napoleonic ideas. There is no doubt that the affairs of Germany and the Oriental question now occupy his mind. Having once shaken the basis of the present European serritorial settlement by the war in Italy, and

annexations both to Sardinia and to France believes that the time for the reconstruction of Europe has arrived, and that it would out be wise to defer that great political chang, to a period when the supremacy of France might be contested by other Powers. For the prezent moment, he is the man who holds the destines of the continent in the hollow of his band, for the better and for

PREPARATIONS FOR NAPOLEON'S COMING WAR ON THE RHINE.

BERLIN, May 1, 1860. The petion that Louis Bonaparte is about to put the German question on the tapis prevails here among all classes of society. In to-day's National Zeitung, a correspondent even affirms that he knows, from sources most authentic, that Badinguet (as Louis Benaparte is familiary styled at Paris) has definitely resolved upon a Rhenish campaign, and that Lord John Russell had just been informed of this scheme when, some weeks ago, he rose from his seat to frighten the House of Commons by fierce invectives against the Emperor of the French, and the sudden announcement that England was now going in search for new alliances. The tone and temper of French semi-official prints are far from allaying these apprehensions. Read, for instance, the following extract from Bullier's Correspondence, a Paris publication from which most of the provincial journalists in France derive

their inspiration: "A friend of mine, who is addicted to prophetic "A friend of mine, who is addicted to prophetic pleasantries, said to me the other day: 'You'll see the 'Emperor go to the Rhine to offer his alliance to the 'King of Prussia, coupled with a slight rectification of 'frontiers.' I replied by a quotation from the pamphlet Napoleon III. et?' Italie: It is better to settle a Territorial modification in a friendly way than to have to do it the day after a victory." to do it the day after a victory."

Not long after the treaty of commerce with England was concluded, the French Government threw out a hint to the Prussian Embassador at Paris that an application for a similar treaty between France and the Zollverein would be favorably received, but the Prussian Government answering that the Zollverein was not at all desirous to make such a treaty, surprise and displeasure were expressed in terms far from courteous. Moreover, Prussian Government was, at the time, fully informed of the negotiations which the agents of Louis Bonaparte had recently opened with the Ba-varian Court, in order to induce the latter to cede to France the fortress of Landeau, which, it was said, having been left to France by the treaty of 1814, had been unjustly taken from her by the treaty of 1815. The popular rumors of an impending rupture with France are, consequently, strengthened by official suspicion.

Prussia's position at present bears, in some

spects, a strong likeness to that of Austria after the conclusion of the Oriental war. Austria seemed then to have got off best of all the Powers. She flattered herself that she had hambled Russia, her dangerous neighbor, without incurring any trouble beyond the mobilization of her forces. Having played the armed mediator while the Western Pow-ers had to bear the brunt of war, she might, after

the proclamation of peace, fancy she had broken, by the arms of the Western Alliance, the ascen-dency Russia had won over her since the Hungarian events of 1849, and there were indeed at that time many compliments bestowed upon the clever diplomatic tactics of the Vienna Cabinet. In point of fact, however, the ambiguous attitude main-tained by Austria during the Oriental war, left her tained by Austria during the Oriental war, left her without allies, and enabled Louis Bonaparte to localize the Italian war. Prussia, in her turn, maintained her resources intact during the Italian war. She shouldered her arms, but had not used them, and contented herself with spilling, instead of blood, the patient ink of her political wiscacres. After the peace of Villafranca, Prussia seemed to have weakened the rival House of Hapsburg through the instrumentality of French victories, and opened to herself the road to paramount power in

through the instrumentanty of Prench victories, and opened to herself the road to paramount power in Germany. Still, the very pretexts of which the treaty of Villafranca was proclaimed ought to have rent the delusions she labored under. While Louis Benaparte declared that Prussia's armaments and threats of an eventual intervention had blunted the proceder that the control of the sword of France, Austria declared that her own power of resistance had split upon the equivocal neutrality of Prussia. During the whole war, Prussia had displayed pretensions Indicrously contradicted by her acts. Before Austria and the minor German States she appealed to her duties as a European power; before England and Russia she appealed to her obligations as the paramount Ger-

man power; and, resting her claims on these double pretensions, she demanded from France to be acknowledged as the armed mediator of Europe. To her claims as the German power, par excellence, she acted up by allowing Russia to intimidate, in a circular of unprecedented insolence, the minor Ger man courts, and by timidly listening, in the person of Herr von Schleinitz, to Lord John Russell's flip-

> Her claims as a European Power she made good Her claims as a European Fower she made good by hushing up the warike impulses of the minor German princes, and by an attempt to turn the military defeats of Austria into as many titles for usurping the place formerly held by her rival in the councils of the German Confederation. When at last forced, by the progress of the French arms, to assume something like a warlike attitude, she met with the cold resistance of the minor German States, which hardly thought it worth while to dissimulate their distrust as to the ultimate intentions of the Prussian Court. The peace of Villafranea found Prussia completely insulated, not only in Europe, but in Germany, while the subsequent annex-ation of Savoy, by greatly contracting the exposed front of France, greatly improved her chances of a

pant lectures on the "constitutional" law of na

victorious campaign on the Rhine. Under these circumstances, the line of policy which Prussia now affected to follow, both in internal and external relations, appears alike faulty. Despite all the vain-glorious declamations of the Prussian newspapers and Representative Chambers, nothing has been altered in her internal affairs, save the phraseology of her officials. The propositions on army reform, while not at all strengthening her military force for the impending emergency, aim at a permanent enlargement of the standing army, already too large; the overburdening of the financial resources, already overstrained, and the annihilation of the only democratic institution of the countrythe Landwehr. All the reactionary laws on the press, the right of association, the municipal adinistration, the relations of landlords and peasants, the bureaucratic tutelage, the ubiquity of the police, have been carefully maintained. Even the infamous statutes relating to marriages contracted between nobles and the common stock of mankind, have not been rescinded. The very idea of restoring the Constitution, overthrown by a coup d' état, is hooted

at as a wild dream.

I will give you one single instance of the civil liberty now enjoyed by a Prussian subject. A native of Rhenish Prussia had, during the worst period of the reaction, been condemned by a packed Jury, because of what was then called a political crime, to seven years imprisonment in a Prussian fortress, The period of his punishment, not abridged by the liberal ministry, having come to an end, he repaired to Cologne, there to be driven out by order of the to Cologne, there to be driven out by order of the police. He then set out for his native town, but, strange to say, was informed by the authorities that, having absented himself for seven years from the place, he had lost his citizenship, and must look for another abode. He retorted that his absence had not been a voluntary one, but all in vain. From Berlin, where he then resorted, he was again ejected on the plea that he had no means of existence to show, except his personal resources of labor and knowledge; all his property having been consumed during his imprisonment. He at last betook him-self to Breslau, where an old acquaintance of his employed him as one of his agents, but being one morning summoned to the Police, he was told that his permission of residence could be prolonged only for a few weeks, if, in the mean while, he she have procured citizenship in Breslau. On his ap-pliance to the Breslau municipal authority, many petty difficulties were thrown in his way, which,

being removed by the interference of zealous friends. his petition for citizenship was at last granted, but, together with the grant he received a big bill, parading an array of fees, all to be paid by any happy mortal on his entrance into the ranks of Breslau citizens. If his friends had not possessed the means by clubbing, to raise the sum required, this Prassian subject would, like the Wandering Jew, have found no place in his glorious fatherland where to

BERLIN. May 2, 1860. After the conclusion of the peace of Villafranca the Prussian Government, which for months had flattered itself with the idle hope of being acknowledged as the armed mediator of Europe, and of rearing, upon the ruins of the Hapsburg Empire, the edifice of Hohenzollern greatness, seemed to have awakened to a sense of the immense dangers looming in the future. Their policy, at once irresolute, vacillating, and perfidious, had left them without allies, and even Von Schleinitz, whose long-winded dispatches had become a standing joke with the diplomatic world, could hardly conceal from himself the truth that, so soon as the internal state of France should again drive the Man of December beyond the French frontiers, Prussia was to be the predestined object of another localized war.

Had not Louis Napoleon, in a moment of appa rent openheartedness, dropped some words to the effect that he knew what Germany stood in need of -unity, that he was the man to impart it; and that the Rhenish provinces would be not too high a price for the purchase of so precious a commodity. Quite true to the tradition of Prussia's past, the first idea of the Prince Regent and his ratellites was to throw themselves upon the mercy of Russia. Had not Frederic William I. acquired Pomerania by a treaty of division concluded with Peter the Great against Charles XII. of Sweden? Had not Frederic II. carried the day in the seven years' war, and annexed Silesia by the withdrawal of Russia from her Austrian ally? Had not the several divisions of Poland, planned between the Court of Berlin and the Court of Petersburg, swelled out the diminutive dimensions of the Prussian monarchy? Had not, at the Congress of Vienna, the unbounded servility of Frederic William III., who stood by Alexander I, when, in 1814, England, who stood by Alexander I, when, in 1814, England, Austria, and France showed some indication to opposition and resistance, been rewarded by the annexation of Saxony and the Rhenish Provinces to Prussia? Prussia, in one word, had in its encroachments upon Germany, always enjoyed the patronage and the support of Russia, on joyed the patronage and the support of Russia, on the express condition, of course, of helping that latter Power to subject the countries bordering on the fatherland, and of playing the part of its humble vassal on the European stage. In July, 1859, the Prince Regent and Alexander II, surrounded by diplomatists, generals and courtiers, met each other at Breslau, there to conclude a treaty, the articles of which have, till now, remained an unfathom able secret, not for Louis Bonaparte or Lord Pal able secret, not for Louis Bohaparte of Lord Pair-merston, but for Prussian subjects, whose liberal representatives have proved themselves, of course, much too polite to interpellate Herr von Schleinitz, the Foreign Minister, on such a deli-cate question. This much, however, is sure, that the Bonapartist press took no fright at the Breslau conference, that ever since they the relations bethe Bonapartist press took no fright at the Breslau conference; that ever since then the relations between Russia and France have grown more ostentationsly intimate; that that conference did not prevent Louis Bonaparte, either from seizing upon Savoy, or threatening Switzerland, and throwing out hints upon some unavoidable "rectification of the Rhenish frontiers," and, finally, that Prussia beauft despite the accordable ways of seize herself, despite the comfortable prospect of again being allowed to form Russia's vanguard, has, in these latter times, eagerly seized upon the bait of an English alliance, only thrown out at London to amuse the British House of Commons for a week

However, Lord John Russell's indiscreet betrayal in the shape of a Blue Book, of Herr von Schleinitz's coquetry with the Tuileries during the last Italian war, gave the death-blow to the Anglo-Prussia alliance, which the Prussian Government considered for a moment as a scheme really enter-tained, but which was known at London to be nothing beyond a phrase hiding a Parliamentary trick. After all, despite the conference with Alexander II, at Breslau, and Lord John Russell's "search for ' new alliances," Prussia now, as after the treaty of Villafranea, finds herself completely insulated and singly exposed to the French theory of the na-

Can it be believed that under such trying circumstances the only expedient which the Prussian Govlittle Germany with a Hohenzollern at its head and, by the most insolent provocations, not only to drive Austria into the hostile camp, but to estrange the whole of Southern Germany? Yet, incredi as it may appear, and the more incredible since this line of policy is fervently recommended by the Bo-napartist press, such is the case. The nearer the danger draws, the more anxious appears Prussia to display her hunger for a new division of Germany. By the way, it is likely enough that, after the blow dealt to Austria, Germany stands in need of a sim lar blow being dealt to Prussia, in order to get rid of "both the houses," but at all events nobody will suspect the Prince Regent and Herr von Schleinitz of acting upon such pessimist principles. Ever since the treaty of Villafranca the leanings of the Regent's policy have been betrayed in little preskirmishes and small occasional debates on the Ital ian question, but, on the 24th of April, in the Prussian Lower House, on occasion of the debates on the Kurhessian question, the cat was let out of the

I have before explained this Kurhessian question to your readers, and shall therefore now limit my-self to explaining in a few words the main points upon which the debates turned. The Kurhessian apon which the decoates turned. The Kurnessian Constitution of 1831 having been destroyed by the Arch-Elector in 1849-50, under Austrian auspices, Prussia for a moment affected a desire to draw the sword on behalf of the protesting representative Chamber, but in November, 1850, on the meeting between Prince Schwarzenberg and Baron Man. teuffel at Olmutz, when Prussia altogether surrendered to Austria, acknowledged the restoration of the old German Diet, betrayed Schleswig-Holstein, and recanted all her pretensions to supremacy, she also yielded her knight-errantry on behalf of the Kurbessian Constitution of 1831.

In 1852, the Arch-Elector octroyed a new consti tution which was guaranteed by the German Diet, despite the protest of the Kurhessian people. After the Italian war, the question, on the secret nstigation of Prussia, was again mooted. The Kurhessian Chambers again declared for the validity of the Constitution of 1831, and fresh peti tions for its reëstablishment went up to the Diet at Frankfort. Prussia then asserted the Constitution of 1831 to be alone valid, but, as she cautious ly added, it ought to be adapted to the monarchical principles of the Diet. Austria, on the other hand. sisted that the Constitution of 1852 was legal, but ought to be amended in a liberal sense. Thus the dispute was a verbal one, a mere quibble, the gist of which was a trial of the respective power wielded by the Hohenzollern and the Hapsburg over the German Confederation. A vast majority of the Diet decided at last for the validity of the Constitution of 1852; viz., on the Austrian side, and against Prussia. The motives which swayed the votes of the minor German States were transparent. Austria they knew to be too much involved in foreign lifficulties, and too unpopular, to attempt anything beyond the conservation of the general status que in Germany, while they suspected Prussia of ambitious schemes of innovation. By not acknowledg-ing the competency of the vote of the Diet of 1851, they would have put in jeopardy the competency of all the other resolutions of the Diet since 1848. Last, not least, they did not like the Prussian strategy of dictating to the minor German Princes and encroaching upon their sovereignty, by affecting to take up the grievances of the Kurhessian people against the Arch-Elector. Consequently the mo-

tion of Prussia was lost.

Now, on the 24th of April, when this matter came to be debated at Berlin in the House of Deputies, Herr von Schleinitz, in the name of the Prussian Government, explicitly declared that Prussia would

rot think herself bound by the vote of the German Diet; that, in 1850, when the Prussian Constitution was fabricated, there existed no German Diet, that body having been swept away by the earthquake of 1848, whence it followed that all resolutions of the German Diet which should run counter to the plans of the Prussian Government were void of legal force; of the Prussian Government were void of legal force; and, lastly, that, in fact, the German Diet belonged to the dead, although the German Conferation, of course, continued to exist. Now, is it possible to imagine any step more feolish on the part of the Prussian Government? The Austrian Government declared the old Constitution of the German Empire to be defunet, after Napoleon I. had really put the extinguisher upon it. The Hapsburg then proclaimed only a fact. The Hotenzollern, on the contrary, now proclaims the nullity of the Federal Constitution of Germany at a moment when Germany is threatened with a foreign war, as if to afford the Man of December legal pretexts for entering into separate alliances with the minor German States, which, till now, were precluded from such a course of action by the laws of the Diet. If Prussia had preclaimed the right of the Revolution of 1848, the nullity of all the counter revolutionary acts commit-ted by herself and the Diet since that time, and the restoration of the institutions and laws of the Revo-lutionary epoch, she would have commanded the sympathies of all Germany. Austrian Germany in-cluded. As it is, she has only divided the German Princes without uniting the German people. She has, in fact, opened the door by which to let in the Zouaves. restoration of the institutions and laws of the

THE INSURRECTION IN SICILY.

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A dispatch from Genoa, May 4, says:

"An English man-of-war has arrived here, bringing news from Marsala to the 24th, Trapani to the 25th, Palermo to the 26th, and Meesina to the 27th ult. The insurrection continued. One regiment had refused to march from Palermo, as the soldiers, immediately on leaving the city, would be exposed to the fire of the insurgents. Five of the principal inhabitants had been submitted to the judgment of the civil tribunal of Girgenti. The arrests continued at Messina. Marsala was tranquil. Three Neapolitan steamers were watching the coast."

Advices from Messina to the 28th ult. state that fect tranquillity, but general discouragement, prevailed. The number of persons who had been arrested was considerable, the citadel and prisons were crowded to excess, and the transportation of a number of individuals was spoken of.

Contradictory rumors were in circulation. It was said that a Neapolitan General had been captured by the insurgents-that the seat of government was about to be transferred to Messina-that the disembarkation of several insurgents had restored courage to the others-and that the garrison of Palermo, although numbering nearly 20,000 men, apparently feared to proceed into the interior.

The correspondent of The London News, writing

from Naples, April 28, says:

"The report of the brutal conduct of the soldiery at
Carini is confirmed by an official statement sent in by
the officer in command after the engagement, and I

translate and send it to you.

"A letter received by a consul in this city, from Mes-"A letter received by a consul in this city, from Messina, says: 'It seems that in Palermo the American and English vessels did not receive any of the political fugitives on board. Whether this is true or not we do not know. In Messina, on the contrary, the political fugitives found a refuge on board of the English vessels, and were got out of the way.' With respect to the Sicilian who had been given up by the American consul, I can now affirm that it was true. The vessel was a merchant craft. The police went to the house of the consul and made the demand, and he considered that he had no alternative.

considered that he had no alternative.

"As regards the British vessel, I have heard the same charges insinuated, as noted above, in other quarters; but without giving credence to the statement, I can affirm that great doubt exists as to the conduct to be observed by the captains of her Majes. conduct to be observed by the captains of her Majesty's vessels in the trying circumstances in which they are, and are hkely to be, placed for some time. French vessels of war offer hospitality, I know, to all political refugees, and it is to be hoped that England will not be less generous and humane. The widest possible latitude should be given to British vessels when lying in the waters of such a barbarous power as that of the Two Stellies.

"The intendenti of Salerno and Avellino have made several complaints to the Government regarding the unbridled conduct of the foreign troops stationed in those places, but the excesses still continue, and must do so, for the troops know that they are a necessity to the Government, and almost impose their own conditions.

"Little is known of Messina, but that 'tranquillity "Little is known of Messina, but that 'tranquility and order' prevail there, such as have been long enforced by the Neapolitan Government. A letter to a Consul in this city says: 'We are alarmed by the number of arrests that are being made.' I send you without further delay, the official military report of the engagement at Carini, from which you will readily iner the excesses that must have been committed there; in fact, the admissions which are made furnish matter abundant for the condemnation of the troops."

THE GREAT FIGHT.

appeared in our last respecting this affair. Notwith-standing what has been stated as to the intention of the authorities to interfere, and notwithstanding the recommendations of various lovers of the art, both men-but more especially Heenan-appear bent on fighting again. That this will not be permitted any-where in the United Kingdom is now evident, for on Thursday last we had a visit from Superintendents Durkin of the F division, and Hannant of the A division, who informed us they were instructed by the Commissioners, who were acting under the direction of the Home Secretary, to give us official notice, that if either Tom Savers or Heenan attempted to renew hostilities in any place which could be reached by a Secretary of State's warrant, they would be arrested,

Screetary of State's warrant, they would be arrested, and their designs frustrated; and not only this, but directions would be given to the proper persons to indict them, and all persons concerned, for the breach of the peace already committed, at the ensuing assizes. This warning has been communicated to the referee, who has determined, beyond the naming of a future day, to wash his hands of the business.

On Friday we had a visit from Heenan, who, in con-pany with Mr. Wilkes, came to demand that a day should be fixed for the battle to be resumed. Both were aware of the notice alluded to in our last, and both suggested that the fight should take place out of England, but whether Sayers will agree to this remains to be proved. A day has been named, but as by the articles the men are bound to fight in England, and, as the authorities are determined, we cannot see a way out of the difficulty unless Sayers waives the arthe articles the men are bound to light in England, and, as the authorities are determined, we cannot see a way out of the difficulty unless Sayers waives the articles entirely, and goes abroad to continue the contest. We had not seen Heenan since the fight until Friday, and were glad to perceive that beyond a scar and a few discolorations he had entirely recovered from the punishment he had received. He, of course, professed his anxiety to have the matter settled one way or the other, and made no objection to give the proper time for Sayers to be placed on an equal footing with himself. He amounced that he will shortly take a benefit, but that there had been some difficulty as to a place, which prevented his at present fixing a day. All we can say is, let him lose no time, but, "strike while the iron is hot." The excitement at present is very great, and if he fixes upon a spot within a few days, he must realize a large sum. If he tarry too long, public interest will be on the wane, and his receipts will be diminished one half. Of Tom Sayers we have heard but little during the week. He has been at Chester and Liverpool, at each week. He has been at Chester and Liverpool, at each of which places be has had most rapturous receptions, and received large subscriptions, which will be found and received large subscriptions, which will be found alluded to below. His arm is progressing favorably, although, of course, the cure must be very slow. We have again received numerous letters on the subject of the late battle, from which we extract those most to the point. We have also received a message from Mr. Hogg of the Angel, Strafford (the Mr. H. alluded to in our last) stating that he was not a friend of Heenan's, and knew nothing of him beyond seeing him with Macdonald, and that he was sent to the referee by tho latter to request him to return to the ring, and allow the battle to go on, and not for the purpose of putting an end to it. If Mr. Hogg sends us a letter to this effect we will insert it, but we may inform him at once that his memory must be somewhat at fault, if he im-agines he put his request to the referee in the way

Before concluding these remarks, we have only to Before concluding these remarks, we have only to repeat our recommendation that the men should shake hands, and settle the matter in an amicable manner. The feeling throughout the country, if we except certain of the betting fraternity, is so decidedly in favor of a draw, and the opinion is so universal that both men have done enough, that we do not hesitate to adopt this coarse. We have no doubt many will be found ready to throw suspicion upon such a recommendation, as tending to imply a doubt in our minds as to the capabilities of the Champion, but they will not be found among a class to whom it is of any importance to us to explain our motives. We feel quite confident that those whose good opinion alone we care for will all be ready to justify what we have said and done. large amount. Bell's Life eays:

large amount. Bell's Life says:

"Tom Sayers has been stawing it with a vengeance since our last. On Saturday he received a collection amounting to £100, collected at the Commercial Salertons, Mincing-lane. On Monday he went to Liverpool, where we understand he received £120; and at Chester, the following day, he, received £23 is, collected at the Talbot Ina, Liverpool. These sums the gallant fellow wheely intends should be added to the annuity fund collecting for him; and to insure this, Mr. Moses Phillips, who has been acting for him, has deposited with us the sums received at Chester and Mincing-lane. We have received various sums, acknowledged below; and we have been requested to state that a sum of upward of £350 has been collected by a guinea subscription among certain well-known Corinthian patrons of the Ring, and other admirers of all manly sports. The Duke of Manchester (one of the noblemen alluded to in our last, whose name we were not at liberty to mention) has written to us to authorize our adding his name to the list for £20." thorize our adding his name to the list for £20.

During the week ending with May 5, more than £100 was received at the office of the paper just quo ed. The following letter, somewhat patronizing in its tone, is published:

To the Editor of Bell's Life.

"Sir: It is only natural that the majority of the British public should join in an enthusiastic applause of their fighting pet, Tom Sayers. We consider him as an apt illustration of true English courage and endurtheir fighting pet, Tom Savers. We consider him as an apt illustration of true English courage and endurance, as a fair and honorable combatant, and as one who has just come almost victorious from a contest at extraordinary and overwhelming odds. These are the reasons, among others, why the little champion has received so much more congratulation and praise than fails to the lot of most boxers. Let it not be supposed, however, that our island has been frightened from its propriety by the the arrival of that herculean "bony prizer from the humorous States." Whether Sayers had won or lost, we trust we could still find scores of other men to meet Heenan and to give a good account of him. Notwithstanding that, I hope the English will show that, as of old, they can warmly appreciate good qualities in an opponent, and I decidedly think that the Benecia Boy merits commendation. He has come several thousand miles, not for the lucre of gain, but for honor, and of course at a considerable expense; he has fought in a brave, unflinching, and fair manner, and (together with Sayers) has thereby done much to raise the charter the liver of the liver of the liver of the local course at the charter of the liver o in a brave, unflinching, and fair manner, and (together with Sayers) has thereby done much to raise the character and status of the Ring in public estimation. If he has naturally enormous bodily advantages over most men, it must, of the other hand, be recollected that he is himself comparatively a novice, and that he has contended with a highly skillful and much-practiced champion. We feel patriotically pleased that Heenan did not succeed in his enterprise; but we also feel heavy to been writness to the gallant and honorable did not succeed in his enterprise; but we also feel bound to bear witness to the gallant and honorable style of his exertions. I move therefore, Sir, that a subscription be opened for the purpose of presenting a testimonial to Heenan in the form of an annuity, a purse, cup, or what not; and I hope that the motion will be both seconded and handsomely carried out by all lovers of a "fair fight and no favor." and by those who wish to increase the respectability of the Ring.
Yours, &c., ELEVEN STONE.
Toward a testimonial to the gallant American, we

have received £5 from J. H. C. Wyndham, esq. [Ed. Bell's Life.

MR. RAREY IN THE EAST. After a tour of observation among the Arabs, extend-

ing over more than three months, the king of horse tamers has returned to our shores for his last "session." Several very advantageous offers were made to him to lecture in the French provinces, but he had to decline them all, and, after four exhibitions in Paris, he pushed on to Rome and Naples, and so, by Sicily and Malta, to Alexandria. Beyond the Roman habit of not shoeing the hind feet of their horses, his note book, up to that point, had received very few entries; but he found himself among more congenial scenes as he sailed up the Nile toward Cairo, in the second week of February. It was just the season for turning out the Arab horses to grass, and there they stood up to their knees in it (with an ever-shifting background of camels, donkeys, and buffaloes, on whose back three or four dusky urchins might be seen riding home at nightfall), mile after mile, in bay, chestnut, and flea-bitten grey platoons, about five yards apart, and tethered to stakes by one fore and both hind legs, so as just to command their alletted range of herbage. At Cairo his stay was very limited, although he received a pressing invitation from the Viceroy of Egypt to visit him at his country seat, higher up the river; but to gaze on the high-caste "children of the star" was his sole mission, and he had no time to linger. He accordingly went on at once with his party across the Great Desert to the shores of the Red Sea; and, taking leave of them there, merely stepped aside to see the pyramids as he retraced his steps to Alexandria. It was just the season for turning out the Arab horses

the Red Sea; and, basing leaves of them there, merery stepped aside to see the pyramids as he retraced his steps to Alexandria.

Hence he sailed to a port near Jaffa, and reached "the Eternal City," and it was on a picturesque, grassy knoll, hard by a grove of olives, that he gave the Pasha a specimen of his art. His Highness had ordered out for his inspection four of his best mares of the purest Nedgedee caste, and after he had ridden one, a grey (whose antics would have quite qualified her for a danseuse among the sawdust on "the Surrey side"), he took a brown horse from the hands of the attendant eunuch, and with the aid of the "two little straps" made him follow him everywhere about the pasture. The grey mare, whose ragged hips and long neck did not improve her, was a little over fifteen hands, and so highly valued by her master that he had refused a thousand pounds for her.

Then followed an excursion to the Dead Sea, which was somewhat speilt by a party of Bedouins, who descended on the tent and cooking utensils, and showed their disgust at the absence of nobler plunder by making the solitary soldier for turning sancy in his remonstrates. Mr. Rerey and his tearty were some miles.

ing the cook stand and deriver his watch, and matirearing the solitary soldier for turning saucy in his remonstrance. Mr. Rarey and his party were some miles
ahead at the time, but the former profited by the lesson, and left everything behind in Damaseus, down to
his very keys, when, merely accompanied by Major
Frazer, of lion-hunting fame, and an interpreter, he
spent several days in the desert in search of horse lore, dding up to each encampment he could descry, and rusting for food and a night's lodging to the sheiks of

riding up to each encampment he could desery, and trusting for food and a night's lodging to the sheiks of the village.

At Beyrout, on his return, he found the best Arab he had seen on his travels among a lot of twenty, which some Sardinian officers had got together on a roving commission from their king. Rhodes and Smyrna had little to show in this way; but at Constantinople there were several stude (including that of the renowned Omer Pasha), principally saddle-horses, and nowhere did Mr. Rarey find the horse better understood or more scientifically handled. The Arabs seemed to fall far short in the latter point of what he had anticipated. Their habit of sharing their tents with the foal from the very day it is dropped has given them a perfect unstery over generation after generation of horses as they arise; but their critic was strongly tempted to doubt whether they have thought out any system, or could grapple on any fixed principle with a horse that was new to them. He was more confirmed on this point by the utter helplessness and fright they exhibited when the little entire horse on which he made his last desert tour became upand fright they exhibited when the little entire horse on which he made his last desert tour became uprourious one morning, and refused to let one of them put his bridle on. "The Prophet" was invoked in vain that time, and there was nothing for it but to send a messenger for Mr. Rarey to the tent of the sheik, and request him to leave his repast of brown bread and wild honey forthwith, and come and put matters to rights, a point of no great difficulty when the crowd of aritated turbans could be thrust back a the crowd of agitated turbans could be thrust back a space. He also thought their mode of putting shoes on very inartistic; but the shoes themselves seemed to conform with more exactness to the structure of the

Both his views on this point and his general experiences of desert life will lend not a little novelty to the lectures which he purposes giving before he resturns home to Ohio, next Fall. We have had "original," female," "Irish," and "Mexican" horse-tamers in the field since fashion first set in this direction; but still Mr. Rarey holds that vantage ground which the finest horsemen in the world have long since accorded to bim, both for facing a savage or "genting" a nervous subject into confidence. It is idle to the last degree to expect that horses will not lapse after they have received one lesson from him. Clever as he may be, he cannot check-nate nature by working a mira-le. The most that he can do is to indicate the mode of treatment, and show how completely it works the desired effect in his own hands; but it is only by a constant and path ant repetition of it (as in the cavafry regiments, where the most incorrigible subjects have been made permanently useful by it) that a horse can be taught to Both his views on this point and his general experi permanently useful by it) that a horse can be taught to shed its old victous habits, and cease to be a pest both n and out of the stable,—[London Illus. News.

From Washington.

Washingrox, Friday, May 18, 1860.

The Post-Office Deficiency bill, which passed the House to-day, although apparently appropriating a much larger amount, really appropriates but little over \$3,000,000 out of the Treasury over and above the postages now on hand.

Obituary.

Newark, Friday, May 18, 1860.

The Hon, Ferdinand S. Shenck of Somerset County, formerly a Member of Congress, and several years Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals of this State, died suddenly at his son's residence in Camden, yesterday, aged 72 years.

The testimonial to Sayers had been increased by a CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

PANAMA, May 9, 1860. Having sent you by the Roanoke the latest news, previously received here (duplicating the letter by the North Star in case it should arrive first), I now avail myself of the departure of the Ariel to forward the most recent intelligence from this quarter.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The steamer Gustemala, from San José de Guste mala and intermediate ports of Central America, asrived here on the 6th. She brought about twenty passengers and a large freight of indigo, coffee, cochineal, hides, sugar, india-rubber, deerskins, lumber, an nearly \$20,000 in specie. It is very satisfactory to remark the steady incre

in this trade. We have now-thanks to the enter prise of the Panama Railroad Company—a bi-monthly line of steamers, which have opened up a large extent of coast, with a rich interior heretofore cut off from intercourse with the United States and Europe, except by the long and dangerous route of Cape Horn.
GUATEMALA—Dates from this Republic are to the 14th

April, but there is actually no news. The country is niet, and Carrera's iron hand keeps the tarbulent element in complete subjection. It is underliable that the resources of the country are being rapidly developed, and perhaps it is just as well that it should continue for some time longer as an absolute despotism instead of sham republic.

SALVADOR-From this State news is to the 25th; the ew civil code was about to be promulgated, and quiet reigned, except among the volcances, which had showed some symptoms of getting up disturbances on their own

Account.

NICARAGUA—Congress closed its session on the 31st of March. In addition to the sword voted to Com. Pani-March. In addition to the sword voted to Com. Paul-ding, the Semate agreed to present him with twenty "carballenas" of land, to be selected by him. The treaty with England relative to the settlement of the Mosqu to question had been accepted, and the Senate had granted to the Executive the power to repeal the law relative to the free transit of the Isthmus, when it (the Executive) saw fit so to do. Costa Rica.-Dates from San José, the

Costa Rica.—Dates from San Jose, the capital, are to the 1st inst. An attempt was made about the 16th of April to upset the Government, but the plot being discovered, the leaders, about forty or fifty in number, were arrested, and, handcuffed and chained by the leg, they were lodged in the barracks; but, as the arrests increased, this locality not being large enough to contain the "conspirators," a portion of them were lodged in the University, where they were chained to the pillars of the courterward. A variety of reports are current as to the object. portion of them were lodged in the University, where they were chained to the pillars of the courty and. A variety of reports are current as to the object, and extent of the movement. Some supposed it to be gotten up against the Provisional Government; others imagined it to be a movement in favor of ex-President. Mora: while some again believed it to be directed exclusively against Don Vicente Aguilar, the Minister of Finance. The matter is still unexplained, and consequently a want of confidence among the merchants, added to the want of cash which has for some time existed, has not tended to improve the appearance of the political horizon of Costa Rica. Congress was installed on Sunday, 22d, with the usual formalities and solemnities. Its first act was to elect the Vice-Presidents. Don Francisco Montealegre (brother of the President) and Don Vicente Aquilar were chosen. No business of importance has yet been transacted. The following Sunday, April 29, the President was solemnly installed in office. Mr. Dimetry was present at the cemetery. The usual speeches, &c., were made, and the proceedings closed with the liberation of all political prisoners. It now remains to be seen if Montealegre is better than Mora.

Trade, as I said before, was dull. The coffee crop is all over, and but little remains in the warehouses. Attention is being turned to the growth of the sugar.

Trade, as I said before, was dull. The coffee cro is all over, and but little remains in the warehouse Attention is being turned to the growth of the sugar cane and manufacture of sugar, an industry which is developed would add much to the wealth of the

country.

I notice that Mr. George Fagan has been appointed British Minister to Central America in the place of Mr.

Wyke.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The P. S. N. Company's steamer Valparaiso, from the South Coast, arrived here on the 6th.

Chill.—From this republic we have dates to the 18th of April. The political news is unimportant: Congress is not yet in session. An American line of steamers between Valparaiso and Panama has been at length started, and the first boat is already on the way out; at least so says the Mercurio. This certainly cannot prove a paying speculation at first, but it as certainly will prove of very great convenience to the public, and deserves to succeed. The Indian disturbances in the South are not yet over. The war will probably be suspended during the Winter season, to be resumed with more activity in the Spring. The mining interest is very prosperous. Copper in bars is held at interest is very prosperous. Copper in bars is held at \$2 50 each. Silverr bars, pure, \$10 75 per marc. Exchange on the United States, eixty days, II per cont premium. Freights: To the United States, \$15; Eachand, £3.

PERU.-While waiting for the political revolution PERU.—While waiting for the political revolution, of which I have so often spoken, the Peruvians have experienced one of those frightful earthquakes for which the country is so celebrated. Lima is half in ruins, and the inhabitants of Callao in daily dread of another such a catastrophe, as that which destroyed the old town about one hundred years ago. The first shock took place on the 19th, and lasted 80 seconds, the most severe one on the Sunday following, which, though it lasted only 15 seconds, completely rocked the city to and fro. The following account of the event is by the Luna correspondent of The Panama Star:

"The first movement commenced on the night of the 20th, and

city to and fro. The following account of the events is by the Luna correspondent of The Panama Star:

"The first movement commenced on the night of the 20th, and lasted half a minute, but did no injury; on the 21st several slight oscillations occurred, but the heaviest shock was felt on the 22st 20 clock in the afternoon, and lasted nearly a minute. The movement was first horizontal, and went from south to west; but then came a very strong shock from below, which would have laid the greatest part of Lina in ruins, if it had been repeated; at last it died away with the same horizontal oscillations. Next morning at 6 o'clock a severe shock was felt gain, nearly as strong as the former, and on all the following days slight vibrations were felt, or subtermnean noise was heard. Considerable damage has been done in Lima and the neighborhood, houses and wells fell in; in our watering place, Chorillos, several people were killed and wounded. At Canete, a small town about 20 leagues south of Lima, balf the town is said to be destroyed; further south the carthquake seems to have lost its intensity, and not much of it was felt not not Lima. On the 25d the paule was general in Lima; then came a report from Callao, which afterward proved false, that the sea had retired from the shore; more than 2,000 people arrived here from Callao and Chorillos, who all feared the sea would swallow up their towns, and that new convulsions would follow. All this contributed to augment the panic; the shops were closed, many people let their houses and went to the Alameda, to the Convent of the Franciscans (who are now very popular) to pray and remain there all night, others left tows alto see the great changes which the fear of death had effected in the behavior and in the religious belief of different people. Young men who had always before ridicaled religion, invoked the name of God and commenced to pray; others that only visited church for the purpose of firting with the ladies, now followed the said to be a pious man, sent \$300 for the

It appears that France, tired with trying to bring Paru to reason, by peaceable means, is now about to try a little of that "sunsion," which tells so powerfully where argument is thrown away. French Admirals are not generally to be trifled with, and Castilla will, of course, have to yield to the demands made on him, with the additional mortification of paying the piper who made him dance in his old boots. It would be well if the United States would condescend to take a lesson from the French, and afford its citizens that protection abroad which they are entitled to receive. It is painful to see how the conduct of the Government, has caused the United States and her citizens to be disrespected in these Spanish American countries. Let Republicans and Democrats forget for once their local squabbles, and remember that there is an American squabbles, and remember that there is an American people and a national honor that looks for redress at their hands.

THE ISTHMUS.

Our rainy season may be said to have set in, though as yet the showers are not very heavy, or of long duration.

The sentence of death on Williams, the American, who killed a man of the name of Otis, on the railroad cars, nearly a year ago, has been confirmed by the Supreme Court. If the death penalty is a righteous one, he merits it.

The frigate Lancaster sailed on a visit to Central

American ports, on the 30th.

The Powhatan and Levant are in port; the latter

The Fowman and Levan Levan are in pay, about to sail on a cruise.

The British sloop Clio was at Tabogu.
Business is dull, excepting that done by the railroad company, which is daily increasing.
I shall not inflict on you our local gossip, which can be of no possible interest to your readers.

FROM HAVANA .- By the arrival of the steam Philadelphia, Captain Howes, we have dates from Havana to May 12. The sugar market is a little more active, No. 12 offers at \$4 to \$4 62 per 100 lb.; very little done. Molasses at 3j to 3j rials per keg, and not much demand at these rates. The British steam-frigate Emerald, and British sloop Racer are still in port and all well. The health of Havana remain